A Brood of Callidium texanum Schaeffer (Cerambycidae) CHARLES E. WHITE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

While searching for material with which to establish Indiana records of *Callidium*, the author and N. M. Downie of Purdue University toured the eastern portions of Tippecanoe County. No signs of beetle activity were encountered, however, where the native cedars (*Juniperus virginiana* L.) were numerous. Returning across wide-open prairie-like farmland, our attention was attracted by the dead foliage of a severed branch beneath a small solitary tree next to the fence which separated the road from the seemingly endless cornfields. Insect work was suggested by abundant pinholes, presumably for the ejection of frass, and confirmed by the galleries in the cambium layer.

This branch, which was about one and a half inches in diameter was brought indoors the same day, January 21, 1967, and stored in a closed container in an environment approximating 75°F. A cut into the wood disclosed a Cerambycid larva in a pup'al chamber. This chamber was reclosed and the larva observed daily. It pupated on February 14th and was preserved for James S. Cope of San José State College, California.

On the following day the first adult of *Callidium texanum* Schaeffer emerged from the branch. Over the next four weeks it was followed by the astonishingly successful brood tabulated below:

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Even without the "X" individuals which were given away before they were checked to determine the sex, the remaining specimens present an obvious sexual pattern. Males emerged throughout the four week period with the greatest number appearing at mid-season. The females, during the last two weeks, appeared suddenly in quantity five days after the peak emergence of the males. Knowledge of the sex of the "X" specimens probably would not materially change the picture because those on the 21st are probably males, while at least half of those on the 2nd and 3rd are likely to be females.

In summary, the total of individuals emerging from the single branch was 137composed of 115 mature beetles, 21 parasites, and a pupa.

References

- CHEMSAK, J. A. 1962. Observations on the habits of larvae and adults of *Callidium texanum* Schaeffer (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society, Volume 35, No. 3 Pages 321-323.
- LINSLEY, E. G. 1964. The Cerambycidae of North America, Part V., Univ. of Calif. Publ. in Entomology, Volume 22 Pages 39-40.

FIELD NOTES

MICROMALTHUS DEBILIS LeConte (Micromalthidae) is generally described as a very rare beetle, although they are often found in large numbers. Larvae of this species are quite common in moist, red, rotten oak which has reached the stage of decay that allows it to be ripped apart with the hands. Adults may be reared by the hundreds from infested material.— RICHARD E. WHITE, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington.

ACSIC files contain a rare publication added to the collection by Kenneth E. Weisman of Land O'Lakes, Wisconsin. The complete title page reads: "Bulletin of the Scientific Association of Peoria, Illinois. Published by the Association, 1887. Edward Hine and Co., Printers, Peoria." The publication is actually mimeographed and the copy is in good condition. The article itself is entitled: "Catalogue of Coleoptera collected in the vicinity of Peoria" by Emil Brendel, M.D. The publication is 8½ x 11 inches, with 21 pages of names listed without further data. Weisman writes that: "As far as I am able to determine Dr. Brendel collected and practiced medicine for about thirty years in Peoria, Illinois. He was considered a very capable M.D. as well as a Coleopterist. After his death the collection was given to Bradley University around 1890. At that time Bradley did not, I believe, have a Biology Department. Consequently the large collection was stored in the basement of the Administration Building and forgotten. In fact, the storage boxes were only rediscovered around 1945. Needless to point out the dermestids had long before finished their work—not a single specimen that I am aware of remains."

The list certainly is of historical interest, and copies may be obtained from ACSIC. If any additional information is known about this publication or the collection, we would like it for our files.—R. H. ARNETT, JR.